

GREAT ACTIVITY AT CROWN KING

District Coming to the Front in a Way That Presages a Brilliant Future--Tiger Gold Company Making Many Important Improvements.

Special Correspondence.

CROWN KING, Nov. 1.—Mining in the Bradshaw continues unusually active, and the Crown King section is coming to the front in a way that presages a brilliant and prosperous future. Copper and mining timbers are stacked up around the depot until there is scarcely room to unload a car along the siding, while the freight depot is exerting its capacity to contain the mining supplies that are brought in daily.

Among the heaviest users of material required in mining is the Tiger Gold company, operating the old Gray Eagle and Cleveland mines, at Harrington. This company alone keeps three or four six-horse teams constantly employed and every four or five days ship a car of valuable concentrates to the Arizona Smelting company at Humboldt. In pumping their fuel oil this company makes a great saving over the previous method of hauling it in wagon tanks, and now have a tank capacity at the mine of about 125,000 gallons, which will probably be augmented before long. Plans for increasing their already 20-stamp mill to 40 stamps are being made and the change will no doubt soon be consummated. In the new shaft mine a complete electric signal system is being installed, which not only reduces the danger of handling men on cages, but also greatly facilitates the work. As soon as the 300-foot level from the new shaft is connected with the 300-foot level from the winze—which will be a matter of some six or eight weeks—sinking and stoping will be commenced with renewed vigor, as much valuable ore will then be in a position to be removed. In sinking, drifts will be run both to the north and south at every 100-foot station.

T. S. Lee, for several years connected with the Tiger Gold company, as superintendent, and who has been a most valuable man to the company, has been forced to resign his position, owing to continued ill health. David D. Dewey, a well known mining and smelter man of Creede, Colo., has been appointed to the position left vacant by Mr. Lee, and as he is a man of some fifteen years' experience in mining, metallurgy, milling and smelting, will undoubtedly make a first class aid to George P. Harrington in the management of the property.

Vice President Hennick of Springfield, Ill., who is also a heavy shareholder in the Tiger Gold company, and who is at present visiting the property, told your scribe that he was very much pleased with the progress being made

at the mine and stated that as soon as connections with the new shaft were made the output from the mine would be much heavier than at present. He also added, in this connection, that the Tiger Gold company is offering no stock for sale.

J. L. McLane, general manager of the Crown King Mines company, is visiting the company's property at this place. It is reported that on his return to the east work will be resumed on the vast pile of tailings at the old Crown King mill. Foreman Charles Brown is opening up the mine as fast as possible.

The F. X. O'Brien property on Silver Mountain is at present looking unusually well, as there is four or five feet of gold and copper bearing quartz in the bottom of the shaft.

The Lincoln Gold Mining company continue to ship their high grade ore to the Humboldt smelter. This ore carries large copper values, and is about the prettiest specimen rock now being shipped from this point.

A number of parties interested in mining in this section are gathering data regarding the practicability of erecting a large steam power plant for the purpose of generating electric power to be used by the various mines hereabouts. The power question is one of considerable importance in the Bradshaw, and there are several apparently feasible schemes in view for the furnishing of the same.

One of the prettiest and most entertaining social events of the season was the Halloween party given by Dr. and Mrs. J. K. McDonnell, Wednesday evening, October 31, in honor of Miss Edith Armitage of Prescott. A number of Halloween games and pranks were indulged in during the early hours of the evening, and at 10:30 the guests adjourned to the hall, where several hours were spent in "tripping the light fantastic" to the delightful strains of Volkman's Orchestra. A most enjoyable evening's entertainment was had by all present, and the opinion was unanimous that Dr. and Mrs. McDonnell are ideal host and hostess. The following is a list of those present: Mesdames Brown, Brown, Simon, Barnes and Stevens; the Misses Armitage, Dickerson, Warren, Grace and Minnie White, Ida and Agnes Champe, Reese and Dawson; the Messrs. Anderson, George and Harry Peeler, Stockdale, Willson, Barnes, Bishop, Gowan, Hennick, Townsland, Alexander and Brown.

REGINALD PERCIVAL.

PROPOSED RAILWAY GIVES IMPETUS TO WORK.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Encouraged by the possibility of the building of the narrow gauge railroad, the survey for which was recently made from the Lynx Creek mouth of the Poland tunnel through the upper Haasyampa, Slate and Ash Creek sections, at an early date, W. C. Hanson and E. E. Campbell are making extensive preparations for the development of their Honeyuckle mine, located about three miles south of the Senator mine, and an equal distance north of the Bodie. The erection of camp houses for the accommodation of a force of men will be commenced at once along Ash Creek, a short distance from the mine, upon which active work will be commenced within the next two weeks.

The plan of development involves the running of a tunnel along the vein a distance of 500 feet into the mountain, which will tap the ledge at a depth of over 400 feet from its apex, and the sinking of the 80-foot shaft now on the ground, another 100 feet.

Some seventeen years ago the mine was known as the McPherson property, and in its early history has a record of producing over \$15,000 of silver ore from the shaft now on the ground, before the decline in the price of the white metal, when its further development was discontinued. The vein is a well-defined fissure between granite and sienite walls, the porphyry filling varying from four to five feet, being highly mineralized, with which is asso-

ciated a paystreak averaging in thickness from six inches to one foot, which samples 400 ounces in silver to the ton. Ore has been mined from the vein and shipped to the Pueblo smelters which have returned as high as 2,100 ounces to the ton.

The group consists of four locations, upon which there is a heavy growth of timber, from which mining timbers can be secured at a nominal cost, as well as a water right with a water supply ample to meet the demands of a large reduction plant.

The survey for the narrow gauge railroad, leading from the Poland terminus of the Bradshaw Mountain railroad, through the Poland tunnel to the Bodie mine, passes a short distance west of the camp. As soon as construction of this road will afford railroad communication with the plant of the Arizona Smelting company at Humboldt, for a number of promising properties in this district, the development of which have been retarded on account of the isolation of the locality and the lack of reasonable transportation rates.

BIG STRIKE MADE IN EUREKA DISTRICT.

(From Friday's Daily.)

It was learned yesterday, from a reliable source that an important mineral strike was recently made in the Eureka group of mines in the Copper Creek section of the Eureka district, which is being developed under bond by the American Mines and Explor-

ation company, a Los Angeles corporation. The strike was made in one of the five tunnels being driven into the mountain, which uncovered what appears to be an extensive deposit of high grade copper ore, the dimensions of which have not yet been established. Work on the five tunnels is being vigorously pushed, there being excellent showings in all of them.

The company is also developing the Hise group of mines, adjoining the Niagara, its holdings including over fifty claims in the Copper Creek porphyry belt, which eminent mining engineers, who have examined it, state contains deposits of copper ore that will rival the great United Verde mines at Jerome, and Ely, Nev., with proper development.

Since extensive operations were commenced in this district, some six months ago, by this concern, and J. L. Giroux and his associates, the section has been started, from time to time, by the discovery of promising copper deposits, as work was carried on, and within the past month, as the tunnels attain depth in the mountain, the ore bodies have shown greater continuity and values, establishing beyond any doubt the immense mineral resources of the region, the development of which was never before attempted on modern mining methods until examined by the representatives of Giroux and the American Mines and Exploration company, who recognized the district as being among the most promising of the undeveloped copper fields of the Territory.

The Niagara group of mines is located about three miles across a mesa and west of the Hillside mine, one of the great silver mines of the county. A corps of engineers are now engaged in making a survey for a railroad into the district from some point, to be later decided, on the S. F. P. & P.

A townsite has been located at the junction of Copper and Boulder creeks, and the Giroux syndicate and the American Mines and Exploration company, in addition to pushing work vigorously on their properties are also installing air compressors and other mining machinery to further assist in their rapid and economic development.

STAMP MILL AND A CONCENTRATING PLANT.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Yesterday, the first car load of machinery for the equipment of the properties of the Jeanette Mining company, in the Santa Maria district, arrived at Hillside station, and will be immediately transported to the camp, where a large stamp mill and concentrating plant is to be installed as soon as the machinery is delivered on the ground. In addition to the mill and concentrating plant, a large hoist will be erected at one of the deep shafts, and the work of mining the large ore bodies now blocked out commenced.

The mine, which is known to old residents of the district as the Alex Lucy property, is opened by two shafts sunk to depths of 300 and 400 feet, respectively, and by a series of drifts and laterals running along the vein from the stations.

In the bottom of the 450 foot shaft there is an ore body uncovered showing a width of seventeen feet, carrying good values. The showing is considered among the best in the entire district.

The development of that district, however, has been retarded by the lack of transportation facilities and reduction plants for the treatment of the large bodies of medium grade ores which have been uncovered there in different properties.

The Jeanette Mining company's camp is located about twenty-four miles in a westerly direction from Hillside, the nearest station on the S. F. P. & P. railroad, and about one mile east of the Santa Maria River. C. O. Carbaugh is general manager of the concern.

POLAND MILL STARTS STEADY DUN OF ORE TODAY.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Poland-American Mining company's mill at Poland will be started today on a steady run of ore from the tunnel being driven under contract by the Hanson Brothers, through the Fitzhugh Lee mine into the Express mine, the latter being owned by the Washington-Arizona Mining company.

W. C. Hanson, who was in the city yesterday, stated that good headway was being made in driving the tunnel ahead, which was now 1,400 feet into the mountain, and within 135 feet of the south line of the Express mine. The paystreak in the tunnel is eighteen inches in thickness, almost a foot of which is sulphide ore of shipping grade. It is the intention to crush and concentrate the ore in the Poland-American mill and ship the concentrates to the Humboldt smelter.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

SULPHIDE ORE IN CONGRESS MINE.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

News reached this city yesterday from the Congress mine that a body of sulphide ore was recently uncovered in sinking shaft No. 5, below the 2,000 foot level, the size or extent of which has not been determined, a cross cut having been run on it a distance of 23 feet with no walls yet in sight.

The Congress group, of thirty contiguous claims, is the property of the Congress Consolidated Gold Mining company, successors to the Congress Gold company, which purchased it from the heirs of Diamond Jo Reynolds, who developed it from a mere prospect, in 1887, into its present standing among the great gold producers of the Territory, before his death at the camp in September, 1891.

The equipment of the mine includes twelve hoisting engines, varying in capacity from 20 to 200 horse power, with a reduction plant, consisting of an 80-stamp mill, New Standard concentrating plant and cyanide plant, comprising a roasting furnace and seven 80-ton leaching tanks, with three 200-ton leaching tanks for treating the ores which do not require roasting. The main shaft on the property enjoys the distinction of being the deepest in the Territory, having passed the 4,000 foot level, where the ore body is larger and richer than in any of the upper workings.

Discovered in the early '80's, by Dennis May, it soon attracted attention all over the Territory by the richness of the ore mined from its surface workings. Being without means May interested John Dougherty of this city with him in the property, when a shaft was sunk along the vein of high grade ore which gave good returns after the enormous transportation expense of hauling it by wagon a distance of over 80 miles, to this city, which was then the nearest railroad station, from which point it was then shipped to the Pueblo smelters.

Recognizing its great future, F. M. Murphy, now president of the S. F. P. & P., in 1887 secured a bond on the property, and later succeeded in associating Diamond Jo Reynolds with him. A new shaft was started, a hoisting plant erected, and a plan of development inaugurated, with a large force of men, which continued until September, 1891, when Diamond Jo Reynolds, the leading spirit in the enterprise, died.

After the building of the S. F. P. & P. was commenced, work was resumed in March, 1894, by the Congress Gold company, which purchased the property from the Reynolds heirs, since when the mines have been operated continuously, with a constantly increasing output.

A branch railroad from Congress Junction, a distance of three miles, affords transportation to the main line of the S. F. P. & P. The mine employs a large force of men at all seasons of the year, supporting a population of over 1,000 in the town.

Water for the mill is pumped from Martinez Creek, across the mountains, a distance of three miles, where the company has a large pumping plant.

Nestling in a bend of the southern slope of a spur of the Weaver Mountains, in the Martinez district, the hoisting plant, reduction works and the town of Congress can be seen for many miles across the desert mesa, reaching to the Hareuwer and Harappa Hala mountains, a monument to the energy and good business judgment of F. M. Murphy, who was among the first to realize the great merit of the Congress vein, the first to interest capital in its development and the general manager of it when it entered the list of the great gold producers of the Territory.

SECURES ATTACHMENT.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Yesterday, Roy N. Davidson secured an attachment on the fixtures of the Prescott Baking company, in the Head block, for the collection of between \$300 and \$400, alleged to be due him by Emil Lessen, proprietor of the place, who left here last Tuesday night for parts unknown, leaving behind him as mementos of his business relations here, a large amount of bread checks sold to his customers at the usual baker's discount.

His sudden disappearance caused somewhat of a sensation, as it was known that the business was in a prosperous condition and enjoying a wide patronage.

FIRST COPPER MINE.

The first copper mined in the United States was in the Simsbury mine at Granby, Conn. The mine was first a producer of copper in 1705, but it was discovered several years prior. It was worked on and off until 1770, when it was abandoned, to be used later for prisoners captured during the war of the Revolution.

AMERICAN DEFEATS ENGLAND'S KING

J. P. Morgan Outbids King Edward For Most Expensive Bible Ever Brought to This Country---Pushmobiling Young New York's Latest Sport.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan has just broken all records by paying \$4,000 in duty on a single copy of the Bible, which he recently purchased in France at the neat figure of \$25,000. The volume in question, which was sold at auction, is the original Cluny Bible, one of the finest works of art in France, it being an illuminated text on parchment. It was the work of the Cluny Monks, and is more than 200 years old. King Edward wanted it too, as a memorial of his mother, the late Queen Victoria, but as he is only a king, with a pittance of a few millions a year, he was forced to give way in chagrin to Mr. Morgan, since the latter was not hampered by the etiquette which would have caused an English subject to withdraw, under pain of royal displeasure. Still, England's ruler has the satisfaction of knowing that even if he could not afford it he made Mr. Morgan pay a record price, since at the figure named the Bible is the most expensive ever imported to this country. Accompanying the Bible is an illuminated copy of the original order for the arrest of John Bunyan on a charge of heresy. But while \$25,000 may have looked large to other bidders, it is only a drop in the bucket to Mr. Morgan, who, it is asserted, on good authority, has spent more than \$3,000,000 for paintings and antiques in the last three months. The costliest single purchase was the "Portrait of Miss Farnen," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, for which Mr. Morgan paid \$200,000. This painting, in 1863, sold for \$444, so that the price paid by New York's financier shows an advance of just about 45,000 per cent.

The first international pushmobile race, a direct growth of the Vanderbilt race, has been run and won in record time—for pushmobiling is the very newest organized sport in New York, even though it be a sport which is limited to those of immature years. A pushmobile is a wheeled vehicle such as boys use to push and coast about the city streets. Generally it consists of a board laid on two pairs of wheels, the steering being done by the feet or a piece of rope attached to the front axle, and the power supplied by a one-boy pusher who runs behind. Until recently the sport has been in a disorganized state, but of late prominent pushmobilers, acting together, have brought order out of chaos. Elimination trials were run for an international race, which took place last week, with many of the real characteristics of real auto racing. Rigid rules for the contest were drawn up, under which no contestant was allowed to weigh more than 110 pounds, and no pushmobile less than one-quarter of its driver and pusher together. The course was four and one-quarter miles in length, and was covered by the winner in the record time of 29 minutes and 56 seconds, a performance which won a silver cup. At times, it is stated, some of the pushmobilers were going at the terrific pace of twelve miles an hour. Bent axes and upsets were frequent, the latter occurring most of the time at the "Hairpin Turn." One broken bone was reported and minor bruises were plenty. The name of the winning car is withheld, but it is known to have had two roller skate wheels in front and two large baby carriage wheels behind.

No more shall New York's policemen, even though they be members of "the finest," clothe their majestic forms in blue silk nighties, for the slumber of which popular fancy makes them so fond. The force has said so, and made it final, as final as Mr. Murphy's decision to cast aside the suit of stripes with which Mr. Hearst presented him, and to visit his wrath upon any and all who shall depict him in what he considers to be an out-of-date costume. But while Mr. Murphy's suit was only pictorial and allegorical, he never having worn the costume prescribed at Sing Sing, the blue nightie as a part of at least one policeman's wardrobe is an actual fact. The horrible truth over which the whole force is shuddering in mortification was discovered last week. With the general shakeup among the force before the election (in the interest of purity in politics) Officer Geissler, who formerly twirled his club and his moustache in graceful nonchalance in the fashionable Tenderloin, where he upheld the majesty of the law by assisting silk-bedeked shoppers to cross Broadway, was exiled to the Coney Island precinct—a somewhat unfashionable district, in comparison. When bedtime arrived, the other officers who slept in the station house were paralyzed to see Geissler extract from his suit case a creation of blue silk, trimmed with lace, and decorated with embroidered monogram on the breast. As soon as he was asleep a hurried conference was held in the interest of the morals of the force, and as a result the offender was aroused and sent forth on a bogus call. When he returned it was to find the silk nightie rent to ribbons, while the whole room snored peacefully in darkness. But from a dim and distant corner came a voice, "Say, don't youse ring in no more of them moll dresses. They may go in the Tenderloin, but they don't go here. Stick to the kind your mother used to make. See!"

The coming election promises to bring forth certain new features, which, while they are undoubtedly a step in the right direction, do not appeal to certain "political" citizens of the East Side. In the place of the former watcher at the polls, who not infrequently knew whom not to watch, students of Columbia and Yale Universities, of whom there are large numbers in the city, have in many cases been called upon to fill these positions. The ready acceptance of the offer shows a gratifying interest in the government of the city on the part of students and graduates who are so often apathetic in such matters, but it has entirely failed to please the prominent East Side citizens and members of "De Ate," before referred to. "Half Soles" Merrigan voiced the disgust of many of his fellows over what he chose to call the "noise of them students" in taking away a poor man's job. Incidentally Mr. Merrigan characterizes the campaign as the worst ever, stating that it is too ladylike, and bemoaning the fact that campaign funds are as rare in his part of the city as grass. "It's the long-whiskered yaps upstate that's getting the stuff," remarked Mr. Merrigan gloomily, his hand thrust in his empty pockets. The campaign has had one striking peculiarity in that it seems to center around the names of Hughes and Hearst entirely. None of the candidates for other offices receive any attention, and it is probable that out one man out of fifty could mention half the names on any ticket.

LONGACRE.

covered last week. With the general shakeup among the force before the election (in the interest of purity in politics) Officer Geissler, who formerly twirled his club and his moustache in graceful nonchalance in the fashionable Tenderloin, where he upheld the majesty of the law by assisting silk-bedeked shoppers to cross Broadway, was exiled to the Coney Island precinct—a somewhat unfashionable district, in comparison. When bedtime arrived, the other officers who slept in the station house were paralyzed to see Geissler extract from his suit case a creation of blue silk, trimmed with lace, and decorated with embroidered monogram on the breast. As soon as he was asleep a hurried conference was held in the interest of the morals of the force, and as a result the offender was aroused and sent forth on a bogus call. When he returned it was to find the silk nightie rent to ribbons, while the whole room snored peacefully in darkness. But from a dim and distant corner came a voice, "Say, don't youse ring in no more of them moll dresses. They may go in the Tenderloin, but they don't go here. Stick to the kind your mother used to make. See!"

The coming election promises to bring forth certain new features, which, while they are undoubtedly a step in the right direction, do not appeal to certain "political" citizens of the East Side. In the place of the former watcher at the polls, who not infrequently knew whom not to watch, students of Columbia and Yale Universities, of whom there are large numbers in the city, have in many cases been called upon to fill these positions. The ready acceptance of the offer shows a gratifying interest in the government of the city on the part of students and graduates who are so often apathetic in such matters, but it has entirely failed to please the prominent East Side citizens and members of "De Ate," before referred to. "Half Soles" Merrigan voiced the disgust of many of his fellows over what he chose to call the "noise of them students" in taking away a poor man's job. Incidentally Mr. Merrigan characterizes the campaign as the worst ever, stating that it is too ladylike, and bemoaning the fact that campaign funds are as rare in his part of the city as grass. "It's the long-whiskered yaps upstate that's getting the stuff," remarked Mr. Merrigan gloomily, his hand thrust in his empty pockets. The campaign has had one striking peculiarity in that it seems to center around the names of Hughes and Hearst entirely. None of the candidates for other offices receive any attention, and it is probable that out one man out of fifty could mention half the names on any ticket.

The boot black trust has received a staggering blow in the decision of Magistrate Finelite to the effect that five cents is enough for any shine and that ten cents is robbery. While the decision is not likely to create any riots similar to those occasioned by a recent one concerning the proper fare to Coney Island, a great many people who have been held up for ten cents and more in the past will joyfully agree with the magistrate. One H. J. Reynolds, however, is the real hero in the reform, since in spite of a boot-black's threats he stubbornly refused to pay the dime demanded. The altercation became so fierce that both landed before Magistrate Finelite, who promptly gave forth his decision as stated and fined the bootblack \$3.

ELECTRICITY IS SAFER.

Electricity for firing blasts in mines, below as well as above the surface, is receiving attention among the more progressive of mine managers. Some of the up-to-date mines have already put in this system and reports are to the effect that satisfaction is given. The main features of electric blasting are safety to the miners and better results accomplished. Seldom does a charge fail to fire. The entire round of holes are exploded at the same time, thus securing the full strength of the explosion. The cost of installation is trivial compared with results.